

Instructions:

1. Answer the following questions within this same document and be sure to follow what each question requests. Your answers for this quiz must fit the space provided for each question. Use Times New Roman Size 12, no bigger, and NOT ARIAL. Your Document must be 2 pages, no longer, no shorter.
2. Change the name of this document so that it says your first name followed by quiz 1, for example: "Luis quiz 1"
3. Save your answered document as a PDF file and make sure that the name of the file matches what is requested in point 2 of these instructions.
4. Post your answers in the wiki page for our Introduction to Poetry course or send them to your instructor's email (subfer1@gmail.com) by 6pm today (Wednesday September 3rd)

Definitions. Define the following terms briefly and provide an example for each of them. (10 pts)

1. Synecdoche (2 pts)

A figure of the speech in which a part is used to represent the whole (for example, ABC for alphabet) or the whole for a part ("Germany won the World Cup in 2014").

2. Synesthesia (2 pts)

It refers specifically to figurative language that includes a mixing of senses. For example, saying "He wore a loud yellow shirt" is an example of synesthesia, as it mixes a visual imagery (yellow) with auditory imagery (loud).

3. Image (2 pts)

The images in a poem bring an experience to life by appealing to your senses – by making you see, hear, smell, taste, and touch. Example: More numerous of Windows (Emily Dickinson)

4. Symbol (2 pts)

What in the poem has a meaning beyond itself? A symbol carries a literal meaning and yet at the same time has a larger significance. Example: Between the woods and frozen lake

The darkest evening of the year. (Robert Frost)

Symbol: death

5. Anaphora (2 pts)

The deliberate repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of several successive verses, clauses, or paragraphs Example: Five years have passed

Five Summer, with the length of

Five long winters! and again I hear these waters... (William Wordsworth)

Analysis. Read the following poem and analyse how images and symbols help to create an extended metaphor. Your answer must be half a page to one page long. Mention at least three images the poem evokes from you, then link them to a symbol that exemplifies the metaphor the poem depicts. (10 pts)

total, 2 pts each element)

Hope is the thing with feathers

That perches in the soul,

And sings the tune--without the words,

And never stops at all,

And sweetest in the gale is heard;

And sore must be the storm

That could abash the little bird

That kept so many warm.

"I've heard it in the chilliest land,

And on the strangest sea;

Yet, never, in extremity,

It asked a crumb of me."

--Emily Dickinson

Good Luck!

Answer:

The poem starts with the word Hope and it is following by an image "thing with feathers" that it makes you think about the hope as something that is not stagnant, but something that gives you a chance to believe the things can change. Then, there is another image "And sore must be the storm that could abash the little bird" you can see immediately the storm, this image is at the same time a symbol. It represents the hard times when the problems come the hope sometimes wants to vanish (could abash the little bird), and the final image is "the chilliest land, and on the strangest sea" it can symbolize there are moments when a person can feel alone and facing difficult problems, but the hope can be found in the worst moments of the life, the person can hear the sings of the bird. Finally, the metaphor of the poem symbolizes the hope as something that cannot be put down easily and gives you strengths to face the problems that are against you. A bird that can fly high.